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# Korean Affairs Report

No. 116



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24 December 1980

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 116

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK OFFICIAL HAILS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK221028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in his talk dated October 21 warmly supported and hailed the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo newly put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea as a great charter of reunification for confidently advancing through a straight short cut to reunification. The proposal for establishing an independent, neutral and peaceful confederal state, leaving the two systems in the north and the south as they are, and the ten-point policy of the confederal government advanced by the respected and beloved leader are a realistic way for reunification which correctly reflects the realities of our country divided into the North and the South and takes into full account the interests of both the North and the South and even the interests of neighbouring countries and a most reasonable and fair common programme of the nation for national salvation acceptable to anyone who desires reunification, he said, and continued:

If the new reunification programme set forth by the great leader is abided by, our nation will bring to an end the 35-year-long sufferings of national split and accomplish the cause of national reunification desired so ardently by the entire fellow countrymen, without forcing one side's idea and system on the other or giving uneasiness and threat to neighbouring countries. In the policy of a unified state, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the basic stand and direction of activities for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to firmly adhere to independence in all spheres of state activities and pursue an independent policy.

I hold that all the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and abroad should unite under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of ideas and political views and past records, and turn out as one in the sacred struggle to carry into effect the new programme of reunification for the establishment of the independent Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland manifests the conviction that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be established in a short time by the united efforts of the whole nation to usher in a new day of reunification by overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime" and building a democratic government desirous of peaceful reunification in South Korea.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK TRADE UNION HEAD SUPPORTS 'CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC' PROPOSAL

SK240442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, declared in his talk yesterday that the entire working class in the northern half of the republic in unity with the South Korean workers and people of all strata, will devote all their efforts to the sacred struggle to set up an independent, neutral and peaceful Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in this land and bring earlier the day when all the fellow countrymen will live happily in harmony.

Fully approving and supporting the new proposal of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

Through the ten-point political programme to be pursued by a unified state, the great leader indicated a wise policy and ways for ensuring the unified development of the country and, particularly, expounded the policy for the north and south to realise collaboration and exchange.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and economic collaboration and exchange realised between the north and south, as the great leader taught, we will be able to rapidly develop the economy of the north and south as one unified national economy by pooling rich natural resources, technology, strength and wisdom and successfully promote the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

In order to realise the new program of national reunification put forward by the great leader this time, it is necessary, above all, to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without obstructing the materialisation of this program, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwa military fascist "regime" obliterating democracy and cracking down upon the movement for peaceful reunification and realise social democracy.

In unity with the people of all strata, the entire working class of South Korea should actively fight to force the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to national reunification, to withdraw and set up a democratic regime truly defending the interests of the broad popular masses and aspiring after reunification.

CSO: 4120

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### FORMER SOUTH KOREAN POLITICIANS SUPPORT CONFEDERAL STATE

SK251547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--Former South Korean politicians in the north will join thought and strength with all the compatriots in South Korea and abroad to take active part in the sacred cause of national salvation for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will record a new chapter of national reunification, declared Cho Hon-yong, director of the secretariat of the Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification, in his talk issued on October 24.

In the talk fully approving and supporting the new reunification programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

We former South Korean politicians in the north who, together with the entire fellow countrymen, have keenly experienced the bitter distress of national split for a period equivalent to the 36 years of the Japanese rule, feel the emotion and joy of picturing our reunified fatherland in the words and phrases of the new reunification programme advanced by the great leader and burn with irrepressible patriotic loyalty to do our utmost to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at an early date.

If our nation failed to achieve reunification, permitting division any longer, even after receiving the great reunification programme, the country would remain divided into two forever and our nation be reduced to colonial slaves, with its national rights lost to foreign forces for good.

To reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, all the personages of various circles and patriotic people of South Korea should rise up determinedly to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is going against democracy and desperately barring the reunification of the country and build a patriotic, democratic government truly aspiring after national reunification, he declared.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### UNION OF FARMERS SUPPORTS NEW REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK251526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)--Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, in his talk yesterday called upon the South Korean peasants to rise as one man to overthrow the fascist and splittist Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" and set up a new democratic and unification-oriented government in order to achieve the reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Fully approving and supporting the proposal for the founding of a confederal state and its ten-point political programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said:

The proposal for cooperation and exchange between the North and South in economic field advanced by the great leader as the policy of a unified Korea is a truly patriotic policy for making an effective use of the economic foundations already laid in our country and rich natural resources to develop the economy of the North and South into an independent national economy linked together and organically combined with each other and guarantee an abundant and happy life to our fellow countrymen.

In our northern half of the republic industry as well as agriculture have fully prepared valuable wherewithal for developing our country into a rich and powerful, prospering sovereign and independent state.

If the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and an effective use is made of all the economic assets prepared in the northern half of the republic for a unified development of the country, it will rapidly boost the backward agriculture of South Korea and stabilize and improve the impoverished living of the peasants and people and well solve the rural question on a nation-wide scale.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK JOURNALISTS UNION SUPPORTS NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION

SK260930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0927 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA)--Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, in his talk yesterday expressed firm belief that all the journalists and pressmen of South Korea would make a worthy contribution to the sacred cause of creating the new history of an independent, peaceful and democratic unified Korea by powerfully arousing broad masses of people with their patriotic pens to realize the proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, bearing deep in mind the mission they assume for the time and the nation.

Fully approving and supporting the new national salvation programme advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he said:

A great unity of the nation cannot be promoted without ensuring democracy, nor can the uniform development of the country be ensured without achieving great national unity.

On condition that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is to be set up while leaving the different ideas and systems existing in the north and south as they are, a unified state should enforce democracy in the whole region and all social fields.

In order to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader, freedom of political activity and freedom of speech, the press, assembly and demonstration should be guaranteed first of all in South Korea.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK YOUTH GROUP SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK280916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 28 (KCNA)--Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, stressed that the South Korean youth should rise in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for national salvation to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which obstructs the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and tries to impose a fratricidal war upon our people and force the U.S. aggressors to withdraw.

In his talk on October 26 fully approving and supporting the new programme of national salvation and reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said: For the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to be set up in this land as a reflection of the desire of the whole nation, to ensure a uniform development of the north and the south in all fields, it is imperative first of all to remove military confrontation between the north and south and organize a combined national army.

He went on:

If the north and the south stand in confrontation with each other with huge armed forces after the establishment of a unified state, it will cause misunderstanding, mistrust and discord between them and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will be unable to enforce an independent, neutral and peaceful policy.

Furthermore, it will require vast human and material resources for arms build-up to make it impossible to constantly improve the living of the people and a large number of our young and middle-aged people unable to contribute to the development of a unified state. [sentence as received]

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK PEACE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VIEWS SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK291009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 29 (KCNA)--The chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee in his talk published on October 29 expressed the hope that the peaceloving people of the world would continue to extend active support to and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Fully approving and supporting the proposal on founding a confederal state and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the chairman noted:

The policy put forward by the great leader to remove misunderstanding and mistrust created by the military confrontation and to preserve peace is a most just one reflecting the unanimous desire and demand of our people for national unity and reunification and a patriotic one for removing the danger of a fratricidal war and defending the country by the joint efforts of the nation.

If this policy is translated into practice, the danger of a war will be removed forever from our country where peace is constantly threatened by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and our 50 million people will be able to live, singing happiness, in a peaceful, unified and independent country.

When this policy is carried into effect, our country will make a great contribution to preserving and consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world.

I think anyone who truly loves the country and the nation and desires peace and peaceful reunification should rise in a sacred struggle for the implementation of this policy.

I express the hope that the peaceloving people of the world who value peace and democracy will direct deep attention to Korea where the situation is most strained and acute throughout the world and extend an ever active support to and solidarity with our peoples just cause of peace and peaceful reunification.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CHAIRMAN OF SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE VIEWS SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK310826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)--Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, in his talk issued on October 30 expressed the belief that the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries of the world and the international organisations, national organisations, continue to render active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people fully approves and supports the new proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryu and a ten-point policy of a unified state, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the chairman said:

Advancing the policy which should be enforced by the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryu, the great leader taught that a unified state should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in external relations, firmly adhere to the line of neutrality and pursue a non-aligned policy and peaceful foreign policy.

If the DCRK does not adhere to the line of neutrality but is inclined to any kind of becoming a satellite of any country, a discord will be created between the North and the South and, furthermore, the existence of the DCRK itself will be jeopardized.

Only when this policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader is implemented, can a unified state thoroughly defend the interests of our nation and add lustre to the honour of the nation, greatly raise the international position of the country and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries and the world people.

The Korean committee for solidarity with the world people will make every effort to build an independent, neutral and peaceful DCRK in this land, upholding the programme of the national reunification formulated by the great leader.



We express the expectation and belief that the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries, the international organisations, national organisations, friendship organisations and individual personages will actively support the proposal on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy which were advanced by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and continue to extend active support to and solidarity with our just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

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## ROK UNDERTAKES READJUSTMENT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Tokyo THE TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The work of reorganizing the heavy and chemical industries is being advanced forcefully. The scope of those to be reorganized is being widened also. The four sectors of heavy electric machinery, electronic switching, marine diesel engines and copper refining have been added to the two sectors of automobiles and electric generating machinery/heavy construction equipment. Already, the Daewoo Group absorbed Hyundai International, Inc., and is starting as Korean Heavy Industry. Making a unified structure of generating machinery and heavy construction equipment is steadily advancing, and heavy and chemical industries are feverishly marching toward integration and reorganization. Following the first stage reorganization measures of the 20th of last month for heavy and chemical industries, the second stage reorganization measures were announced on the 13th, which have as their aim prevention of duplicating and excessive investment and excessive competition, but the objects of reorganization were twice that of last time. Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun invited representatives of the 17 concerned companies such as Hyosung Heavy Industries to the ministry auditorium that day and urged that the industrial world investigate a plan for voluntary normalization by the end of the month, and if that could not be done, he announced, the government would intervene and reorganize everything by year's end. Since only 2 weeks remain till the deadline, the very condition of the industrial world presages that the government's intervention cannot be avoided.

On that occasion, Minister So said that the government would not intervene at all in the sectors other than the six sectors covered by the first and second stages of the heavy and chemical industries capital reorganization measures. For the present, at least, this defines the scope of the reorganization of heavy and chemical industries. But since the interests of the industrial world are intertwined in all this, the focus of attention is being shifted to how the reorganization will be carried out. This is especially true in the automobile sector, where merger has not been completed in spite of the deadline.

The second reorganization planned by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) calls for the following: 1) In the copper refining sector, the Korean Copper Refinery will take over mining smelting to unify the sector. 2) The electronic switching sector will convert from the present four-part

structure to a dual structure under the principle of one company producing one type of machine. 3) In the marine engine sector, the present three-part structure will be left intact with the three companies encouraged to cooperate closely or merge into one or two companies. 3) (sic) In the heavy electric machine sector, where the mushrooming of firms has been the most severe, merges will be boldly effected to result in one or two companies.

The NCI also established a detailed plan for the automobile and electric generatorsheavy construction equipment sectors where merger is being effected, and decided that henceforth all orders for power generation facilities, except the number five and six nuclear reactors, will be placed with Korea Heavy Industries. An exception was made only when public bidding was expressly called for in the loan inducement provisions in cases of construction of growing generation facilities with loans from the World Bank (IBRD), Asia Development Bank (ADB), etc.

In the automobile sector Kia Industries will monopolize production of trucks of 5 tons or less, but 1) Pony vans of 0.7 tons of the passenger type will be produced by Hyundai Automobile and 2) Kia will produce truck-type vans. As for the joint management of Hyundai and GM, the GM side will complete its survey by the 20th and announce its final plan.

Under the second stage reorganization measures voluntary reorganization is urged of the industrial world by the end of the month. Because of the shortness of the deadline, this is construed as the de facto ultimatum. The merger and reorganization of the four target sectors have been debated since the heavy and chemical industry retrenchment measures of 25 May of last year. In the measures announced will put an end to the debate, but because the interests of the related industries are intertwined and for those to be merged, it is a matter of life or death, the government's intervention is regarded as inevitable.

The state of various sectors as as follows:

#### Heavy Electric Machinery

Eight companies have mushroomed with the intention of taking work orders from Korea Electric and embarked on the production of production facilities for ultrahigh voltage transformers and other items. The productive capacity of these eight companies rose to 17.3 million KVA annually, far in excess of the domestic need of 5,926,000 KV. The core section is relying on imports and the import dependence rate reaches 70 percent. In prices, their competitive strength is weak, with Korea set at 100, Japan is 83 and the United States 63. The situation is such that exports cannot be expected.

#### Electronic Switching Systems

Four companies were competing based on the communications sector plan of making electronic switching facilities with one million circuits annually by 1982. But there is the problem of technological cooperation.

Kumsong Semiconductor together with Taehan Communications imported technology from the Westing Electronics of the United States and Samsung Electronics and Tongyang Precision imported technology from ITT. Since this meant that two companies imported the same type of machine technology, it was pointed out that there was much wastefulness in areas like fees.

### Copper Refining

The Changhang, South Chungch'ong Province mining refinery suspended operations because of a production surplus. Although annual need is 92,000 tons, there is a tendency toward surplus since production capacity is 110,000 tons. At the Onsan copper refinery that was built with a huge amount of foreign capital, its electrolytic copper is 200,000 won per ton more expensive than that produced at Changhang, and the refinery has not been operating at full capacity.

### Marine Diesel Engines

Though Hyundai Engine invested 45.9 billion won, Ssangyong Heavy Machine 25.9 billion won, and Daewoo Industries 20 billion won each in erecting marine engine factories, Hyundai and Ssangyong were \$7-8 billion in the red last year. As for prices, they are 15 percent more expensive than foreign-made and their international competitiveness is strong [sic]. The operating rate has fallen to 23-47 percent.

Perhaps reflecting circumstances like this, the industrial representatives at the meeting on 23 August uniformly supported the government's guidelines and unexpectedly wished for intervention. But to minimize side effects, voluntary reorganization is hoped for.

Fig. 1 Electric Switching Systems (Unit: 1 million won)

Industry	Established Planned	Capital Actual	Production Capacity		Technical link
			1980	1984 (Electric circuits)	
Kumsong Semiconductor	12,585	--	--	300,000	WE
Taehan Communications	15,265			200,000	WE
Samsung (KTB)	34,951	18,591	180,000 circuits	200,000	ITT
Tongyang Precision	16,631	--	--	200,000	ITT

Fig. 2 Copper Refining

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Production Capacity</u>	<u>Incorporated Shares</u>
Onsan Copper	80,000 tons	Commercial Bank 48.4%; P'ungsan Metal 17%; Taehan Electric Wire 16.5%; Kumsong 16.5%; Foreign 1.6%
Taehan Mining Refinery	40,000	Kumsong 26%; Taehan Electric Wire 26%; remainder by General Public

Fig. 3 Marine Diesel Engines (Unit: 1,000 horsepower)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Production Range</u>	<u>Productive Capacity</u>	<u>Ready Orders</u>	<u>Production Capacity</u>
Hyundai Engine	Over 6,000 horse- power	900	374	(%) 47
Ssangyong Heavy Machine	400-6,000	500	29	23
Daewoo Heavy Industry	Under 400	100	30	40

Fig. 4 Heavy Electric Ultrahigh Voltage Transformer

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1980 Production Capacity</u>	
	<u>154 KV</u>	<u>1345 KV</u>
Hyosung Heavy Industry	100	15
Ich'on Electric Machine	34	6
Hyundai Heavy Electric Machine	45	11
Ssangyong Electric Machine	50	12
Ko-ron Combined Machines	15	6
Shin Han Electric Machines	Under construction	--
Taemyong Electric Machines	" "	--
Kumsong Instruments	For exclus	--
Total Production Capacity	244	50
Need	10.	

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## S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES, NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS INCREASE

#### Parents' Burden Heavy

Soeul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Parents' share of public education expenses is getting too large as the tuition and fees to schools at each level increases every year, placing a heavy burden on the parents' shoulders, it was reported. Especially in the case of middle school, where the government is planning to expand compulsory education in the 1980's, parents' burden reaches 76.4 percent of the total expense, the highest among all levels of schools, casting a dark shadow over the future of the expanded compulsory education plan. In case of high school, parents' share is 76 percent, indicating that the burden of educational expenses falling on those parents having most middle and high school age children is excessive.

The excessive dependence on the parents for public education expenses shown thus far is heightened in the case of private schools, which receive no government support and only a modicum of financial support from school corporations, thus relying mostly on student tuition. Thus in 1979, while the overall burden of educational expenses shared by the public school students is 24.6 percent, it is 86.1 percent for private school students.

According to the data released by the Ministry of Education, the government pays 96.7 percent of the expense for elementary school education, which is compulsory, and the parents' share is only 2.8 percent. But parents' share is 76.4 percent for middle school, 76 percent for high school, 74.2 percent for junior college and 57.8 percent for college.

Especially in the case of middle school education, which the government plans to make compulsory in stages starting from 1982, total educational expense is 264 billion won, of which 16.5 percent is contributed by the government, 4.1 percent by corporations, and 76.4 percent by parents.

For high school education, the government contributes 18 percent, corporations 3 percent and students 76 percent. For college education, the government contributes 30.9 percent, corporations 4.2 percent and students 57.8 percent.

Increasingly greater dependence on parents for public education expense is partly due to the fact that the government support for private schools is entirely nonexistent, partly due to the fact that the financial support from private school funds is weak.

The breakdown of private school educational expenses per financial sources in 1979 reveals the following: although the corporate financial structure for elementary schools is the weakest, 71 percent of the expense is shared by students, and 24.3 percent by corporations, showing the highest corporate contribution. The corporate share of educational expenses for middle schools is 11.1 percent, for high schools 5.8 percent, for colleges 7.2 percent, indicating that approximately 90 percent of the educational expenses for middle and high schools and colleges depends upon parents.

Parents must, in addition to tuitions, pay for books, accessories and school supplies, incurring enormous educational expenses every year.

In Japan, the total educational expenses (in fiscal 1975) were shared in the following manner: the government contributed 83.1 percent, corporations 5.7 percent and students 11.2 percent.

In the United States, approximately 76 percent of the total educational expenses is paid by the government and the rest of 24 percent by such sources as students, private contributions and assistance funds.

Educators point out that in order for the government to expand compulsory education it must reduce the degree of parental share of middle and high school education expenses, while utilizing education tax, newly to be imposed, by creating substantial financial sources.

#### Public Education Expense Breakdown (1979)

<u>School levels</u>	<u>Total amount (billion won)</u>	<u>Gov't %</u>	<u>Parents %</u>	<u>Corp %</u>	<u>Others %</u>
Grand total	1,430.5	50.7	44.2	2.5	2.6
Public school	974.0	74.4	24.6	-	1.0
Private school	456.5	-	86.1	7.8	6.1
Elementary school	556.4	96.7	2.8	0.4	0.1
Middle school	264.1	16.5	76.4	4.1	3.0
High school	302.4	18.0	76.0	3.0	3.0
College of Education	6.4	79.8	13.5	-	6.7
Junior college	63.3	17.1	74.2	4.5	4.2
College	237.9	30.9	57.8	4.2	7.1

Source: Ministry of Education

#### Number of Scholarship Students Increasing

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The second semester college scholarship award plan was established for each school and made public: 54.6 percent of the Seoul National University students, 30.5 percent of the Yonsei University students and 24.1 percent of Ehwa

University students will receive the benefits of various scholarships. Although the dimension of scholarship award has been expanded following the government measure prohibiting college students from private tutoring, the amount of each scholarship grant is so small that its financial impact is considered little.

#### Seoul National University

Out of the total of 14,640 students, 8,006 (54.6 percent) will receive the benefits of various scholarships such as special scholarship of free tuition, off-campus scholarship and work scholarship, the total amounting to 893 million won.

This indicates the great increase in the number of scholarship recipients, which was 33.4 percent of the students during the previous semester.

On the other hand, 2,925 graduate students (57.7 percent) received various scholarships amounting to 465 million won, also showing the higher recipient ratio over the past semester, which stood at 40.8 percent.

The breakdown of the grants among the scholarship recipients is as follows: 3,813 students, comprising 47.6 percent of recipients, receive less than 50,000 won per semester per person; 5,788 students, comprising 72.2 percent, receive less than 110,000 won per semester, which falls short of the registration fee of 100,000 to 130,000 won, indicating that the majority of scholarship recipients are not in reality greatly helped by scholarship.

Work scholarship, to be awarded beginning this semester, is less than 50,000 won per month, totaling some 200,000 won per semester. Class A special scholarship, the largest award of 355,900 won per semester, is given only to 947 students.

#### Yonsei University

During the 2nd semester of this year 2,908 students, 30.5 percent of the total student population of 9,500, will receive scholarship, approximately 880 million won.

The recipients of special scholarship award following the prohibition of moonlighting are 1,051 students, comprising 12.1 percent; of these 355 students receive Class A scholarship, which amounts to 325,000 won per semester in addition to supplemental scholarship of 50,000 won per month for 5 months.

#### Ehwa Women's University

This semester 2,254 students out of 8,880, 24.1 percent, received scholarship amounting to approximately 470 million won.

Special labor and service scholarship was newly added this semester. Some 459 recipients of this new scholarship constitutes a 20.4 percent increase in recipients over the past semester.

## Scholarship Students Start Working

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The recipients of work scholarships, to be awarded from the second semester, started working for the first time on 4 October at Seoul University, receiving scholarships as a reward for their efforts of aiding school chores.

After the 30 July measure prohibiting college students from private tutoring went into effect, students, under the aegis of work scholarships, granted to those who are not financially well, started working at every college in the nation, Seoul National University among them. By working 2 to 3 hours a day, a student earns on the average about 200,000 won a semester as a scholarship benefit.

At Seoul National University 232 students are selected as work scholarship recipients this semester. Of these, 80 work in the library, arranging books, 38 in the school cafeteria, 104 in laboratories and 7 at each research post. The majority of the students reportedly hoped to work in such places as the library or laboratories which have a close relationship with their school work.

Yang Il-mo (21-year-old philosophy major sophomore) who started working in the university library for the first time today expressed his feelings: "To think of arranging the books I used to check out and earning school expenses gives me a sense of pride." The librarians directing the works of the students not quite familiar with the job expressed satisfaction: "The students are showing a lot of enthusiasm and understanding for the work."

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## S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF WOMEN IMPROVE

Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Kim Un-hui: "In Cultural World, Women Are Advancing: Educational Level and Social Consciousness Being Enhanced, Independent Ability Recognized; Plenty VIP's, 1,255 Female Professors, 227 Phd's"]

[Text] The relative importance of women is increasing in every area of the cultural world. Going into the 1970's, the social progress of women grew markedly together with economic development. Their educational level improved, and by a heightened sense of self and social awareness, women who wanted to seek "their own work" beyond the traditional family and child-rearing role, grew in number. Thus, the activity of women in all areas of the cultural world became much broader and deeper.

The participation of women expanded first of all in the educational field to the point where some even expressed concern that the "feminization" of the teaching profession was leading to the "feminization" of the education system. The percentage of women in teaching positions in the various school levels as of 1979 were: primary schools - 36 percent; middle schools - 31 percent; high schools - 16 percent. Compared with the 1970 figures of 29 percent for primary schools, 19 percent for middle schools and 9 percent for high schools, this is a major increase.

The number of female professors in universities has also grown. According to the latest figures announced by the Ministry of Education, as of 1980 there were 1,255 female professors (of the rank full-time lecturer and above) in our country's national, public and private universities, or 11.7 percent of all the professors. This is 15 times the number of women professors prior to liberation and represents a growth of 34 percent over the number for 1978.

Among these women, there is a university president, Chong Ui-suk (Ewha Women's University), a number of deans, including Ko Hwang-kyong (Seoul Women's University), Pae Sang-myong (Sangmyong Teachers College for Women), Cho Ki-hong (Songsin Women's University), Yi Hye-su (Home Economics College, Seoul National University), Yi Ki-yol (Yonsei University Home Economics School). Among these women professors, the post-liberation generation of those who are in their 30's accounts for 43.5 percent. The number of those who have their doctoral degrees is 227.



In Christian circles as well, women are gradually gaining ground as ministers. Already there are 35 women ministers belonging to the Methodist Church and 4 ministers active in the Christian Presbyterian Church. In addition, in the Christian Presbyterian Church there are five more women assistant ministers who will be ordained ministers in November.

In the world of the arts, there is a similar situation. In the Seoul National University College of Music, out of a study body of 509 persons, 356 are women. In the Seoul National University College of Fine Arts, female applicants and entrants have heavily predominated over male students. Beginning a number of years ago, the number of women desiring to become art students was so great that the school began to select men and women separately on a 50-50 basis.

Leaving the universities and looking at the performing groups of the National Theater and the Sejong Cultural Hall, we find that one out of three persons in the symphony orchestras is a woman, while more than 60 percent of those in choruses and song and dance groups are women. Overall dance ensembles and ballet companies are made up of more than 80 percent women.

The director of the National Classic Opera Company, Pak Kwi-hui, the City Dance Company's choreographer, Mun Il-ki, and the National Ballet's directing member, Kim Hak-cha are active in their performing groups, while Kim Cha-kyong and Kim Pong-im are the female leaders of the country's two nongovernmental opera groups.

Apart from these, the number of women in the schools and on the stage who are active on a continuing basis is gradually growing.

The same thing is true of the drama theater. Kang Yu-sik of the Women's Theater, Yi Pyong-pok of the Free Theater and other women are increasing in numbers and becoming deeply involved as representatives of national theater groups, as stage directors, translators, performers, producers and costumers.

Similarly, in the art world about 20 percent of the art exhibits which opened recently have been individual showings by women artists. If group or joint exhibits by women are included in the calculation, the number of women's exhibitions would be even greater.

In literature generally the same situation prevails. This year, of the six choices by the daily newspapers for the new year's literature in the fiction field, five were women.

Regarding the current situation of women, Professor Pak Yong-hye, director of the Sukmyong Women's University Center for Research on the Problem of Asian Women, said, "Modern society, from a structural standpoint, demands the participation of women. The women of our country are increasing their participation in the economy and those women with education are playing a greater role in culture and the arts. But in the future, we must develop our abilities in all fields and achieve recognition as an independent entity. Until now, women were thought to be confined to accepted fields for women. But we must go beyond this; we must challenge and open up new fields in which to participate. We must seek to broaden our horizons."

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### STUDENT CALLS U.S. AID ILLUSION, URGES SELF-DEFENSE POSTURE

Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Oct 80 pp 192-193

[Letter from Ch'oe Sun-ho, Hanguk Theological Seminary student, of Sungnui-tong, Nam-ku, Inch-on, to the Korean Forum: "Beautiful Country and Rice Country"]

[Text] It would appear that postwar Koreans, even though they are living in the same region of Northeast Asia as the neighboring Japanese, still regard Japan as "a country near yet far" and "America," farther away than Japan, as "a country farther yet near." Is it because of this that, in referring to "America," Koreans use "Miguk" [literally, beautiful] while Japan uses "Miguk" [pronounced "Beikoku" in Japanese [literally "rice country"]]? Would it be all right to use two different names in Northeast Asia in referring to "America?"

So it was that when "America" was first introduced to Korea, it was called "Mi [rice] Country" and that those close to the people of that country were called pro-rice faction, and sometime by the common people "mich'innom" or "crazy jerks." "America" known as the new continent was at once regarded by the people on the old continent as an affluent country abundant with rice. Such was the situation at the time that those who were trying to get close to them in the hope of obtaining something could not but be regarded as "crazy jerks" of sorts. Now, as the so-called "American style democracy" was imported into this land in earnest after the war, everything social fell into the "American" style and somewhere along the line someone changed the "Mi [rice] Country" to "Mi [beautiful] Country," which is still being used. One might say that this is how the "beautiful country" came about. It was precisely because of such attitude on the part of Koreans since then that the Korean War broke out. Still, is it all right to use such expression? I ask the Korean people again.

In the case of our next door neighbor Japan, it is entirely different. Japan, Japan's society, and the Japanese are still using the Chinese character for "rice." If our own experience counted, they should be using the "beautiful country" in the postwar era. That is, because of the war in Korea, the first postwar land of ideological confrontation, Japan garnered a tremendous income from "America." For Japan, it would not be wrong to say that the Korean War was indeed a savior of sorts. And this Japan is still using the "Rice Country." Should it be regarded as an indication of that nation's neutrality?

Today, it is a reality that the younger generations of Korea know "America" better than Japan, the Japanese and Japanese society. Just because there was a

period of Japanese imperialist rule in our history, we refuse to delve into their world, sarcastically calling them "a cloven foot" just as the Japanese used to call the Chinese "chankoro." So we merely regard Japan as "a country near yet far." As opposed to this, the same Korean people who, at one time, called the Chinese "ttoenom" or "chinks," demoting the "Flowery Central Republic" [of China] to its homophone the "Centralized Republic," now regard China nearer to them than Japan, in spite of the fact that the Koreans had suffered intervention from the continent for a longer period than that of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Is it because aggression from the continent is old history while there was and still is aggression from across the sea? Or is it because Confucianism, which started in China, developed much further in Korea and the Korean society is more Confucian than the Chinese society?

I, too, am one of those who dislikes Japan, the Japanese, the Japanese society. Nonetheless, recently I have been delving into this. Factually speaking, it may be that I am more sensitive to our history because this land where I am, the Korean Peninsula, has become a half peninsula.

Are we, who have been crying "self-dependent national defense" for years now, forever going to use the "Beautiful Country" instead of the "Rice Country?" What comes to mind anew is the proverb that "it is possible to fathom deep water but not one's heart" and Chuang-tzu's saying "a day is not long enough to count it, but a year is too long to do so."

It will not do to regard it as "an anti-Beautiful Country act" to call "America" "Rice Country" as we did once in the past. If we continued to call "America" the "Beautiful Country," our sense of national self-identity might be shaken before we know it. This is not fiction by any means. Should the present expression continue to be used, how many people could assure that it would happen? Therefore, for us to call "America" the "Rice Country" is a task to regain, if only a little, our scattered sense of self-identity, and at the same time, is a kind of "preparedness does away with worry," a plan for a hundred years on a second national dimension.

From the beginning, "America" has not defended Korea. When the "Russo-Japanese War (February 1904 to September 1905)" broke out, "American" President Roosevelt, together with Britain, positively agreed to the colonization of Korea by Japan. That is, by entering into the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902)" with a view to using Japan as proxy in fighting Russia, Britain approved Japan's aggression against Korea, in exchange for which Japan recognized Britain's interests in China. On the other hand, President Roosevelt, entering into the so-called "Katsura-Taft" secret agreement (July 1905) toward the end of the Russo-Japanese War, gave tacit approval of Japan's monopolistic ruling power in Korea, in exchange for which Japan recognized "Rice Country's" monopolistic rights and interests in the Philippines; and in September, offering his good offices in the conclusion of the "Portsmouth Peace Treaty," provided Japan with its foothold for aggression against the continent. And as a slip of the tongue after the war [WW II] that excluded Korea and Free China from the "Rice Country's" Pacific

defense line, caused the Korean War, and as it belatedly realized that the "American" front line was not in "America" but in Korea, it has been and is still using Korea as its military base, in the name of what is called "American troops stationed in Korea."

In the future as was then, "America" will only defend the "Rice Country" based on the "Monroe Doctrine." Therefore, "America" can never be a permanent ally of ours. In the past we had to call "America" the "Beautiful Country" instead of "Rice Country," but from now on let us call it "Rice Country" as we did once in the past.

"America" exists as a fertile country only in world history. Just because the fertile country once extended its helping hand to a poor country, Korea, for a fleeting moment, it will not do to fall into sentimental romanticism and consider it a beautiful country. For the postwar generations growing daily in number, too, this is a matter of urgency. Are we to think that just because we called "Rice Country" or "America" as "Beautiful Country," they gave us one more item of relief materials? We must not become the victim of an illusion or misjudgment.

It behooves all of us to do our best in preparing a firm self-dependent national defense posture, understanding that it is loving the country to exert oneself to the utmost in performing one's task, that it is a self-development to assume responsibility for one's task.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### CONSTITUTIONAL FAILURE ATTRIBUTED TO POLITICAL TRADITIONS

Seoul SINONGA in Korean May 1980 pp 122-129

[Article by Kwon Yong-sol, Professor of Constitutional Law, Law School, Chungang University: "Constitutional Spirit and Political Culture"]

[Text] Our constitutional check-and-balance system was virtually rendered invalid because we were under such an "authority-submissive" and "person-centered" political culture, in which the one who reigns over the people and the law was accepted as a hero, and in which self-righteousness and self-appointment were looked up to as conviction and leadership.

#### I. Collapse of Democratic Culture and Self-Examination

Even without the help of Ernst Forstof's [Phonetic] expressions, one may easily understand that constitutional law cannot become a supermarket which is capable of fully meeting the demands of all the people in the nation, and that it cannot guarantee the panacean function of solving sundry problems of actual political matters.

Therefore, it may be necessary here above all to point out that there are limits to the ability of constitutional law to translate the desires of the nation into legal norms, even when the nation is proceeding toward democratic constitutional government. In other words, we, who have now become fed up with 30-odd years' experience of constitutional government building which has been full of disappointments and setbacks, must above all guard against reactionary way of thinking in dealing with the concepts of democratic constitutional government. Of course, there may not be excessive expectations based on simple political naivete; however, such a way of thinking might emerge when the process of amending the constitution is protracted or when the process of developing the political force runs into a snag.

The so-called "normative constitution" advocated by Karl Lowenstein refers to a situation in which the norms of the constitution are integrated into the realities of the constitution. In other words, it refers to a situation in which constitutional law, representing a system of norms, reflects to the greatest extent possible the ideological values of the nation's livelihood. Such a constitution as this may be regarded as a constitutional law that conforms exactly to the standards neither above nor below them--of the political culture in question.



It must be emphasized here that the requirements for a country's constitutional law to become a "normative constitution" should include acceptance of the basic values governing the realities of political and social relationships in that country and reliance on the active self-correcting functions of the constitution.

In other words, a thoroughgoing constitutional spirit on the part of the person who is holding power, the appurtenances of the system which enable this constitutional spirit to be embodied firmly, the people's positive will to abide by the constitution as a factor in their way of life, and the process of combining all these aspects and of the self-correcting function of the constitution--these would enhance the normative power of the constitution and make the constitution a model.

We must examine ourselves at this juncture and realize that since national rehabilitation we have had experienced nothing but authoritarian rule based on primitive legal positivism--such as the belief in the proposition that "bad laws are also laws;" that we are lacking in awareness of legal rights and do not have the will to safeguard the constitution. We may thus find here a most critical weakness in the traditions of our political culture, and because of this we have failed to have a successful constitutional government.

Our political culture lacks the concept of taxes.

In fact, this kind of attitude is also to be found in fields other than the constitution. It is to be found more conspicuously in the tax consciousness and the cultural view of taxes which prevail in the cultural sphere throughout the Orient. Taxes are generally regarded as a deprivation or plunder of property. Therefore, after paying our taxes, we rarely claim our rights as a reward for the taxes, and, even if these rights are provided to us, we are apt to give them up ourselves.

Even if we express some sort of awareness of our rights, this is limited to the stage before payment of taxes. Therefore, it is unthinkable that anything like the "taxpayers' revolt" which was witnessed last year in California in the United States will happen in this country. It is rather hard to say that taxpayers' claiming their rights from the government constitutes a tradition of Korean political culture.

This sort of attitude basically applies to the National Assembly as well. Indeed, one can see some nominal confrontation between the National Assembly and the government at the time of budget deliberation. However, once the budget passes the National Assembly, the National Assembly actually waives its right to oversee the execution and auditing of the budget. It then becomes virtually indifferent to the budget.

Our notion of and attitudes toward constitutional law may be very similar to this. Our persecution consciousness regarding constitutional law as a means of ruling is just like the attitude by which we regard the payment of taxes as subjection to plunder, and that, once the tax money is in the hands of the ruler, we had better give up any expectations of consideration. Such a consciousness as this has overwhelmed our notion of the constitution as a law guaranteeing basic rights. That is the reason that the seven constitutional amendments we had were "unconstitutional" in their procedures as well as in their essential content: four of these amendments were sheerly for the purpose of lengthening the term of the government's rule. However, we just gave up and did not launch any positive legal struggle against them.

The *raison d'être* of constitutional law is usually recognized when constitutional trials are generalized and become a part of the people's life. However, we have not had a constitutional trial for too long a period of time in our country--although the books told us that there should be such a trial and we heard that there were constitutional trials in foreign countries.

Thus, while we had no scrupulous concern over our political culture nurtured on the basis of actual conditions, our systematization of Western constitutional spirit in the Korean way made the norm of corruption of constitutional law even worse. The causes of this situation began over 30 years ago when the nation was divided, the U.S. military government was set up, and efforts for the rehabilitation of the country started.

In the postwar period, Korea underwent a process of division into spheres of influence between the Allied powers--the United States and the Soviet Union. As a result, the basic political order of one of the divided zones came under a democratic government system and that of the other came under a communist government system. Furthermore, since the liberation from colonial rule did not originate from within ourselves or come about unilaterally, the people's decision concerning the form of the free democratic government did not originate from within or come about unilaterally. In other words, our beginning was made at a time when we were not familiar with or prepared for the Western European political philosophy and system.

Although our traditional political norms of that time were not entirely lacking in democratic factors, the form of rule at the time was not democratic. Of course, the 36-year period up to that time was spent under a subject-oriented political culture.

The political culture tended to submit to the type of constitutional amendments designed to create laws to benefit certain individuals.

It should be noted here that the task of rehabilitating the country under the situation in which the country was divided in two necessarily characterized our political procedure as a "black and white" confrontation between friends and enemies. The enactment of the constitutional law itself was aimed at resisting and defending against communism. Therefore, our notion of democracy was a political concept that stood against communism. Thus the anticommunist policy has ever since been given first priority as a national policy in the process of government, and such a policy has served as the grounds for the political justification of the consistent, persistent, authoritarian rule.

However, such a structure of constitutional authority was not necessarily due entirely to our failure to devise constitutional provisions that would strongly prohibit absolute authoritarian rule by the President.

In terms of principles, the basic issue comes from our political culture itself, which can be characterized as submissive to authority and centered around a person. In such a political culture, in which the person who rules over the people and the law is accepted as a hero, and in which self-righteousness and self-appointment are looked up to as conviction and leadership, the constitutional check-and-balance system becomes virtually invalid. It is hereby urged that we examine ourselves in the light of this situation.

It must be pointed out here that the traditions of our political culture are such that, even in the face of such a situation in which constitutional amendments have too often been made solely for the benefit of the President, no legal protest or struggle was ever allowed and the people simply were resigned to their fate.

Karl Lowenstein has pointed out that the authority structure designed to display efficiency and speedy functioning represents an abnormal condition of constitutional law. Such a structure as this was formally embodied in the post-1972 constitution conspicuously.

In the case of the Liberal Party's constitution, the presidential system based on a parliamentary cabinet system had the cloak of political justification of seeking efficiency. Thus it was in fact a new presidential system.

The so-called Yusin Constitution is based on the proposition that, in order for the political system to actively conform to the realities of the Korean-type constitution and to meet the demand of the time that is called "nurturing of national strength," it must have structure of authority that is oriented toward efficiency and quick action.

As for our constitutional guarantee of basic rights, it is anybody's guess how such a constitution can serve to guarantee basic human rights when, as stated above, the constitution has degenerated into a means of ruling.

In their appearance, the constitutions we have had since the beginning of our constitutional system in this country indeed have had detailed and systematic provisions for guaranteeing basic human rights. However, we must examine the situation in which there was confusion in the normative system, there were partially unconstitutional factors, there was a so-called "internal collaboration" phenomenon which was caused by the unlimited "law reservation articles," there was an indiscreet enactment of the norms governing social rights, and the system designed to guarantee the functioning of the judicial branch was incapacitated. Of course, these things are attributable, above all, to the lack of democratic commonsense on the part of the person who had the ruling authority and to the persistent unfamiliarity with and awareness of rights on the part of the people in general.

It must be pointed out here that the issue of the independence of the judicial branch of government as a prerequisite for such a self-examination as this was clearly recorded as a "milestone" in the history of our constitutional government.

#### Political Culture and Constitutional Order

The traditional methodology of comparative political science enables us to understand the political phenomena of a country through an approach which puts its emphasis on its constitution and system. However, recognizing the differences in the functions of the systems of the countries as well as in the norms and realities of their constitutional laws, we have examined the dynamic aspects of the social, economic, cultural, and psychological factors. From around the 1950's on, the so-called behavioral science approach was employed actively. Then we came to believe that it is important for us to understand the political phenomena of a country through an analysis of the political orientation of the people of the country.



One of the concepts which was brought about in this situation is that of "political culture," which began to emerge in the late 1950's. The generalization of the term "political culture" came after the 1960's, however. Political culture is to be defined as the sum total of the political orientations and characteristics of those ruling members of a society. Accordingly, it may include the preferences of its political leaders, political ideas, political atmosphere, the spirit of public organizations, and political procedures.

Political culture may be classified in various ways, but the classification adopted by Almond and Weber is the most common. They classified it into the following three categories: 1) "the rural-village political culture," in which there is no professional political role, and indifference toward politics prevails there; 2) "the subject-oriented political culture," in which there is a broader arena of politics, but the individual's interest in politics is still passive, while the awareness of the people that they are the masters of politics is still immature; 3) "the participatory or citizens' political culture," in which there is a heightened collective consciousness on the part of the people and a consciousness of their active role in political society. In reality, however, except for some very limited circumstances, in most cases a country has a mixed political culture--a combination of the two or all three of these types. Therefore, in dealing with modern political culture, the mixed state is to be regarded as more significant for each of the various political cultures.

Our major concern in dealing with constitutional order is the relationship between political culture and the political system. In other aspects, they represent an aspect of the normative power of constitutional law.

In general, when a political culture is provided with a political system that conforms to it, there is harmony and constitutional law performs its function normally. For example, such a case can be seen when the subject-oriented political culture effects a collectivized authoritative system. In such a case, political stability is firmly established, legitimacy is given to the political order, and constitutional law will become a normative constitution.

However, when a liberal democratic political system is introduced into a subject-oriented political culture, there is disharmony, political stability becomes insecure, there is no legitimacy to the political order, and the constitution becomes a so-called nominal constitution.

In a nutshell, a constitutional law which is nothing but an organizational norm that does not conform to the political culture will become nominal, and the government under such a constitution will have to resort to oppression and authoritarian means rather than compromise and persuasion.

Now let us examine the participatory citizens' political culture.

The task now confronting us therefore is to examine the results of projecting our experience in the collapsed constitutional governments of the past onto the political cultures of their times, and, more importantly, to set forth the definition of the political culture of the present time and establish the principles that should govern the constitutional law which conforms to such a political culture.

The prevailing political culture at the time of the rehabilitation of our country can be defined as authoritarianism at the subject-oriented level, as stated above. However, like most constitutional laws of those newly born nations of the postwar period, the normative power of the constitution derives from the declaration of government policies, while the nation faces the urgent task of rehabilitating its sovereignty and of achieving national unity, and the constitution has a very future-oriented content. The articles of the modern constitution governing the guarantee of basic human rights should take precedence over those governing government organization. In the case of our constitution, however, the entirely opposite phenomenon happened, and constitutional law served as nothing but a justification for the ruler's government. The immaturity of the participating political culture does not necessarily lead to the collapse of democracy. However, in our country there have been consecutive failures of democratic constitutional government because of the insufficient capability for self-control on the part of those rulers who have clung to the continuation of their administrations and because of the immature checking function on the part of those political forces confronting those rulers.

As for the definition of our political culture, it is being transformed from the stage of combining three types into the stage of combining two types—in other words, to define it in more detailed terms, it is already near the participatory and citizens' stage. Dr Yi Yong-ho, who made a concentrated study into the political culture of our country, analyzed various factors, such as the generation structure of the population, the predominant political experience by each generation, the mobility of the population, the expansion of educational opportunities, the spread of the mass media, the stages of economic development, and the degree of contacts with foreign countries and their influence. As a result, he drew the noteworthy conclusions that Korea's political culture is not yet of the participatory type on an overall basis, that it is strongly displaying participatory and citizens' characteristics in the 1980's, and that any nondemocratic entities would face difficulties under such a political culture. Furthermore, ironically, there are even some advanced phenomena of political culture, while some political systems which do not conform to the gradual development of the political culture are emerging and some halting changes are being made in the constitution.

The constitutional principles to be established in the course of tackling the task of effecting political development at the threshold of citizens' political culture are: democracy as a political idea and its content, such as the principle of the people's sovereignty, the principle of constitutionalism; and the guarantee of basic rights. It is not an easy task to establish the constitutional spirit that is to guide the forthcoming participating political culture, because the constitutional principles to be established may vary, depending on whether the model of political democracy will take the universal form of Western European democracy or a Korean type of democracy to be established on the basis of indigenous orientation.

#### Constitutional Principles of a Participatory Political Culture

The government of a participatory political culture is symbolized by democracy. Therefore, the constitutional spirit that governs such a government may be described by its structural factors—that is, its constitutional principles.



It is not recently that democracy became the goal of our political culture. But at least until the middle part of the 1960's, the political culture basis of democracy had not been stabilized. Let us examine here our constitutional theory of democracy in the middle of the 1960's and that of today. In the science of law--jurisprudence--the development of research methodology was falling behind or being treated indifferently, compared to the other social sciences. Therefore it may be said that the basis for activation of scientific research causes problems, or that there is no common language between jurists and other social scientists. In this connection, the science of constitutional law must establish a system of logical interpretation on the basis of source-oriented concerns.

Reviewing the 30-odd year history of our constitutions, we note that we consistently have had Western European democratic ideas in our constitutions as well as in our constitutional theories. We adopted as our political philosophy individualism, rationalism, liberalism, and constitutionalism. In the constitutions of Western European nations, such a philosophy as this functioned harmoniously, because their cultural environments are mature enough for that sort of harmony. However, the traditions of our political culture are fundamentally different from those of Western European nations, while our constitutional spirit has wandered around only within the limits of metaphysics. In other words, the family-centered philosophy is more Korean than is individualism, the philosophy of justice prevails more among us than does rationalism, and so-called moralism takes the place of constitutionalism.

Thus the Liberal Party administration and the Republican Party administration up to the 1960's, which were under a subject- or obedience-oriented political culture, were completely free from the spirit of a democratic constitution; they maintained their authoritarian rule without facing serious resistance.

Democracy is a way by which the people rule a nation. In other aspects it is defined as putting state power under the jurisdiction of all the people of the nation. While we may regard democracy, in an Oriental expression, as a way of ruling "for the people" and "by the people," we may expect that the "by the people" government, which has not been able to be realized thus far under authoritarian rule, will gradually take root under the citizens' participatory political culture that will soon be developed.

The most central contents of the democratic order are the principle of national sovereignty, the principle of constitutionalism, and the guarantee of basic human rights.

#### (1) The principle of national sovereignty

The principle of national sovereignty, representing the highest norm in the constitutional order, states that sovereignty, the highest decisionmaking authority for the affairs of state, belongs to the whole nation. It is a basis of justification for the exercise of public power by a state. The attribution of sovereignty to the people is nothing more than a simple statement of a spirit unless it is embodied in an actual system.

Thus this principle is to be given effectiveness and to be embodied in the following major forms: guaranteed suffrage, a parliamentary democratic system, an electoral system, and a system of local self-government.

In the stage of participatory political culture, the effectiveness of this principle is to be guaranteed by means of a clear display of the input and output functions of the political processes.

(2) The principle of constitutionalism

The general characteristics of Koreans' political culture is that Koreans are weak in their preference for a restricted government, and that their expectations for and trust in a positive government are unexpectedly high. In the light of such a situation, we may note the special significance of constitutionalism in developing liberal democracy in the stage of participatory political culture. The reason for this is that the significance of constitutionalism in a democratic country is seen conspicuously in the restrictions of the authority of the state.

Constitutionalism means ruling by means of law. It is a principle that any restrictions of the people's freedom or rights should be based on laws made by parliament or on legal grounds.

(3) Guaranteed basic human rights

The guarantee of basic human rights represents the substantial core of liberal democracy. Political freedom and guaranteed political rights are essential for the stage of participatory political culture. The internal reduction of basic human rights, articles to mere form by means of the indiscreet establishment of articles of law and the establishment of policy-oriented standards for social rights--all these should be carefully restricted in the stage of participatory political culture.

As the people's legal consciousness becomes enhanced, so will the precedence of the articles governing the constitutional guarantee of basic human rights over the articles governing the government organization be firmly established, and the guarantee of basic human rights will be enhanced from the status of an internal domestic issue to the status of an international issue.

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CSO: 4108

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### REVOLUTIONIZATION BY ACCOMPLISHING REVOLUTIONARY TASKS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Aug 80 p 4

[Commentary by Ch'oe Kyong-sam: "The Process of Accomplishing Revolutionary Tasks Is the Process of Revolutionization"]

[Text] Today, our people are speeding up the historic march for the modeling of the entire society after the *chuche* idea.

The most important thing in gloriously realizing this great task is to bring up every member of society as a true *chuche*-oriented communist revolutionary.

To revolutionize party members and workers through the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks is an important requirement for bringing them up as fervent revolutionaries who will defend strongly and carry out thoroughly the programs and policies of the party in any circumstances, devote themselves to the party and revolution not with their words but with their real accomplishments.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"By closely linking the ideological work of indoctrinating and remolding the workers to their revolutionary struggles and practical actions in the construction of socialism and communism, we must see to it that they will train themselves ideologically and develop their strong revolutionary will through the process of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them." ("The Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 5, p 468)

The process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks can become the very process of revolutionization, because practical actions play an important function in remolding and developing people's ideological consciousness.

Revolutionary practice is a powerful method of remolding the ideological consciousness of the people and of training them. People cannot contribute to the revolution with their empty words, nor can they be revolutionized without struggles for practice. Only through their struggles for carrying out the programs and policies of the party can the people become equipped with the strong revolutionary spirit and indefatigable will to devote everything they have to the party and the leader and the fatherland and the people. The old ideological relics lingering on in the mind of some people can be eliminated also by their struggles for accomplishing revolutionary tasks.

Today, ceaseless improvements and changes are taking place in the ideological and spiritual character of our people, and revolutionary achievements are being made in the construction of economy and culture; this clearly demonstrates the validity of the policy of making the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks for the process of revolutionization.

The struggle for revolutionary practice has a great significance in nurturing party members and workers to be true communist revolutionaries in order to meet the requirements stemming from the new higher stage of our revolutionary development in the chuche transformation of the entire society, and in enhancing the great revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party members and workers come to develop their deep loyalty to the party and the leader through, above all else, the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks.

Boundless loyalty to the party and the leader is the basic sign of true revolutionaries. The fundamental requirement for revolutionizing people is to make everybody possess such communist character.

To our party members and workers, the process of accomplishing the revolutionary tasks assigned to them by the party is the very process of deeply instilling loyalty in them, and it serves as a barometer for the degree of their loyalty.

Every one of the revolutionary tasks to which our party members and workers are assigned is considered to be a struggle for accomplishing the policies and programs of the party.

The policies of our party are the uniquely correct guidance always leading to the single path of a hundred victories in a hundred battles in the revolution and construction. Clarified in these policies are all the guidances, programs and practical methods which will enable us to advance victoriously toward the revolution and construction in accordance with the conception and intention of the great leader.

Our party members and workers, through the process of accomplishing their revolutionary tasks with responsibility and masterly attitude, will understand deeply the essential nature, validity and vitality of party policies, and they will mold these into their own convictions.

Revolutionaries loyal to the party and revolution are bound to emerge, without exception, from the process of hard struggle for practice.

Only by participating with self-awareness in the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks and tempering themselves consciously can party members and workers think and act in accordance with the thoughts and intent of the party, and carry out to the end the policies of the party unconditionally, without any trivial complaints about adverse conditions and circumstances. The struggles and exemplary conducts of unsung heroes show that a genuine revolutionary loyal to the party and revolution is the one who applies himself hard with conscientious search for solution in carrying out the policies of the party to the end, makes tenacious effort with a masterly attitude in whatever work he performs, and accomplishes his work



by dedicating everything he has whether someone is paying attention to him or not. Unsung heroes showed us great examples of making great scientific and technological accomplishments and of contributing to the socialist construction not through their words but through their loyalty displayed in the high plane of struggle for practice. Should all of our functionaries and workers steadfastly carry out their revolutionary tasks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as did the unsung heroes, everyone will come to possess a true revolutionary character.

The process of conscientiously accomplishing revolutionary tasks also leads us to the process of doing away with old thoughts and arming with communist thoughts.

Revolutionizing people means to root out their outmoded thoughts thoroughly and to arm them strongly with the revolutionary and communist thoughts of the working class.

The outmoded thoughts inherited over many millenniums are likely to linger on in the mind of the people for a long time even after the establishment of socialist system.

Without rooting out the outmoded thoughts such as individual egotism, to begin with, people cannot devote themselves to accomplishing revolutionary tasks, nor can they achieve effective results in their works.

The outmoded thoughts can be overcome through revolutionary practices. Actions and practices to accomplish the difficult and complex revolutionary tasks can make party members and workers develop strong will and fighting spirit, and enable them to display a high collectivist spirit.

A strong will and fighting spirit to accomplish one's assigned revolutionary task regardless of circumstances is the trait which every revolutionary must possess. Revolutionary struggle is not an easy task; it is a difficult and complex task accompanying ferocious class struggle and socio-economic changes. But, through this struggle, a revolutionary develops the revolutionary character, such as indefatigable revolutionary spirit, strong will, ever-victorious conviction and revolutionary optimism. On the part of the workers, too, through their collective labor, they come to realize that to do their works with full devotion for the fatherland and the people is really a rewarding life, and they come to appreciate the idea of collectivity and to respect the interest of society and collectivity.

A revolution can be carried out to the end only when people come to possess the indefatigable will to accomplish their revolutionary tasks without fail by mobilizing all of their efforts aggressively no matter how difficult their revolutionary tasks may be. Only those people who ceaselessly train themselves ideologically through struggles and practices even after a marked advance was made in revolution and a visible improvement was made in life can overcome whatever adversity they may encounter without being shaken even for a moment. Therefore, all the workers should ceaselessly heighten demand on themselves without allowing them trivial comforts or relaxation, and should always strive for the accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with full responsibility.

Hastening the revolutionization through the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks assigned to our party members and workers is an essential requirement for bringing about greater upswing in the socialist construction.



Placed in front of us now is the glorious task of greeting the Sixth Party Congress illustriously by launching the struggle to complete the people's economic plan of this year a month ahead of time. This requires all the functionaries and workers to accomplish their assigned tasks responsibly with a revolutionary zeal higher than ever before.

Today, on the part of our functionaries and workers, accomplishing their assigned tasks successfully is the meaningful struggle to greet the Party Congress with the fruit of their hard works. Dedicating everything they have to this struggle can be the expression of their awareness and realization to repay with their loyalty for the consideration and the political trust rendered by the great leader and the party.

All of the functionaries and workers, with a firm determination and resolution to complete this year's plan a month ahead of time, must prepare an even greater gift of achievement for the Party Congress by fulfilling day by day the "100-day battle" plan without fail.

Movement for learning from the examples of unsung heroes serves as a dynamic force in remolding people's thoughts effectively and transforming people into true revolutionaries. All of our functionaries and workers must prepare themselves, as did the unsung heroes, through the worthwhile struggle and practice of defending and carrying out the policies of the Party unconditionally, to become fervent revolutionaries who work devotedly for the party and the leader, and the fatherland and the people. In this manner, everyone should firmly guard his assigned revolutionary station and become the creator of miracles and great deeds in revolution and construction, so that we can illuminate the Party Congress as the congress of great victors.

The policy of making the process of accomplishing revolutionary tasks as a way to the process of revolutionization has the effect of linking organically people's thought-reform to their revolutionary practice, and it is a revolutionary guideline to be firmly pushed in the process of quickening their revolutionization. When we keep on implementing this policy thoroughly, we can make a further advance in the program of revolutionizing the entire society.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALIST LABOR LAW HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Kang Chong-hun: "The Powerful Weapon We Must Grasp and Use in Thoroughly Implementing the Socialist Labor Law"]

[Text] We are observing the first anniversary of the National Convention of Labor Administration Cadres, in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic speech: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law."

The socialist labor law in our country was made public at a historic time when the revolution and construction were promoted to a higher stage under the slogan of turning the whole society into one that is chuch'e-oriented and when an epochal transformation was made in the working life of our people.

The socialist labor law which set forth the principles and overall demands that should be upheld in socialist working life legally guarantees the independent and creative working life of the people and clearly provides the way to improve and reinforce labor administration work. Only when the socialist labor law is thoroughly implemented can the superiority of the socialist system be greatly enhanced and can high-speed economic construction be continued unceasingly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpieces has scientifically set forth the demands for the development of realities and, on this basis, has enunciated the principle-oriented methods and overall tasks of thoroughly implementing the socialist labor law.

The policies and tasks set forth in his masterpieces are of great theoretical and practical significance for pursuing the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, for further strengthening the socialist system, and for forcefully advancing socialist and communist construction.

The significance of the masterpieces is to be found, above all, in their clear instructions on how to transform labor administration work into "work with personnel" thoroughly, and how to make the workers display their revolutionary zeal and positive creativity higher and higher.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Labor administration work is an important factor of work with personnel. Therefore, we must not regard it simply as work to replenish the rank and file of the workers or as placement work." ("Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labor Law," monograph, p 5)

In order to implement labor administration work successfully under the socialist system, it is imperative that the policy of the revolutionary masses be implemented thoroughly and that the labor administration be thoroughly transformed into work with personnel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpieces set forth labor administration work as an important part of work with personnel and thereby clearly enunciated once more the way to implement labor administration work, in conformity with the essential nature of the socialist system.

Man is master of all things; he is the fundamental factor in deciding all things. It is man who conquers nature, who creates material and cultural wealth, and who remakes and develops society. Therefore, whether we can build up socialism and communism faster and better depends importantly on how the revolutionary zeal and creative capability of the workers are displayed.

Under the socialist system, in which the workers are masters of their sovereignty and of the means of production, all work must totally be work with personnel, and labor administration work must be work with personnel that is designed to enhance the self-awakening enthusiasm and initiative of the workers.

Only when labor administration work is firmly transformed into work with personnel can the unbounded resources of the workers be utilized to the utmost, can we make the workers take part in socialist construction with objective consciousness, can labor power be utilized rationally, and can all work in the field of labor administration, including the innovation of work quotas and increased worker output, be implemented successfully.

In his masterpieces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the tasks for the cadres of the labor administration: to conduct political work efficiently so that the workers may be armed with the church's ideology of our party and the spirit of communist collectivism, and so that they may actively follow the revolutionary workstyle and lifestyle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas; to step up the work of unceasingly paraphrasing and explaining to the workers the socialist constitution, the socialist labor law, and the labor regulations and disciplines, and to step up the work of arousing the masses to implement the socialist constitution, socialist labor law, and labor regulations and disciplines. These tasks, set forth in his masterpieces, represent the programmatic instructions which we must firmly grasp and use in our work with personnel and in political work, which are designed to make the workers work more and more efficiently for the party, the revolution, and the people with the lofty loyalty and self-consciousness of the master.

The significance of his masterpieces is also to be found in the proposition regarding the way to nurture a communist attitude toward labor on the part of the workers, thereby enabling the revolutionization and the working-class spirit of the workers to be further advanced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"All workers must be indoctrinated in the spirit of loving labor." (Ibid., pp 8-9)

To have a communist-oriented attitude toward labor is one of the fundamental characteristics of a real revolutionary. Only those who love labor, who work energetically for society and the collectives, and who unceasingly train themselves by means of labor can become communist revolutionaries who faithfully serve the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Today, under the judicious leadership of our party, which is giving priority to the ideological revolution, the correct attitude toward labor and a new view of labor are being established firmly among the party members and workers, while the lifestyle of revolutionaries who work with masterly consciousness is being highly displayed. Our workers, free from worries about their jobs under the most advanced socialist system, are fully displaying their creative talents and wisdom. However, we must unceasingly promote ideological indoctrination work among the workers in order to establish the lifestyle in which they may participate in communal labor faithfully with a masterly attitude, in conformity with the demands of the developing socialist construction.

In his masterpieces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the tasks of continuously pursuing the work of indoctrinating the workers and thereby of seeing to it that all workers will love labor and faithfully take part in labor. When all party members and workers thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in his masterpieces, the spirit of loving labor and the communist lifestyle can be displayed highly, and the party members and workers can train themselves in a revolutionary manner through actual struggle.

The significance of his masterpieces may also be found in their enunciation of the ways for thoroughly implementing the socialist labor reward system and for further enhancing the workers' zeal for production.

It is an immutable demand of socialist society that the principle of socialist distribution be put into practice correctly. In socialist society, the standard of the development of productive power is not yet at the level at which distribution may be conducted in conformity with demand, while in addition the essential differences among labor still remain; thus the residue of old-fashioned thinking lingers in the minds of the workers for a long time. A situation such as this requires the application of the correct amount of rewards for the quantity and quality of labor under the socialist system.

The socialist labor reward system is a most superior reward system that conforms to the essential nature of socialist society. The system makes it possible for the workers to get living allowances, awards, and encouragement pay in proportion to their work for the state and society, and for the workers' material livelihood to be promoted unceasingly and their zeal for production to be enhanced further.

It is a consistent policy firmly held by our party that a high priority must be given to political work in conformity with the demands of the essential nature of the socialist system, and that the socialist labor reward system must be thoroughly implemented.

Only when the socialist labor reward system is thoroughly implemented can we see to it that the workers will effect technical innovations efficiently, that they will actively accept the proposals for rationalization, that they will unceasingly enhance the quality of products by raising the standards of technology and skills that they will exert more positive efforts to turn out more and better products with the available materials and equipment, and that they thereby will systematically increase the output per worker by systematically increasing the labor quota. This tells us that the correct implementation of the socialist labor reward system has great significance in enabling the workers to take part in a masterly manner in the scientific and rational management of enterprises and to display high their labor-oriented zeal for production and construction.

Enunciating in a clear-cut way the principles and methods that are to be applied in the implementation of the socialist labor reward system, his masterpieces forcefully encourage the workers to understand the superiority of the socialist system deeply through their actual living and to effect the collective innovations and meritorious services of labor in socialist construction.

Because of the righteousness of the thoughts and methods set forth in them, his masterpieces display great vitality in strengthening labor administration work and in effecting the workers' lifestyle of working in compliance with the norms of socialist working life.

All cadres and workers, enjoying the pride of having the greatest socialist labor law and actively launching into the implementation of the law, must further strengthen our socialist system as firm as a rock and display more and more highly the masses' heroism in production and construction.

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## N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS--NODONG SINMUN, MC--MINJU CHOSON, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Yi Chu-sam Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chu-sam is attached is holding discussion meetings on books as part of their loyalty education [NC 2 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Yi Chae-t'ok Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Chae-t'ok is attached is studying the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 10 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hy'ŏn-kuk Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hy'ŏn-kuk is attached is engaged in training with a song on their lips [NC 10 Jul 80 p 4]
Constabulary Kim Ki-y'ŏl Unit	the Constabulary red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ki-y'ŏl is attached is using question-and-answer study for the great leader's revolutionary thought [NC 13 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Kwon Ky'ŏng-se Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kwon Ky'ŏng-se is attached is studying the anti-Japanese guerrillas [NC 19 Jul 80 p 2]
KPA Ch'oe Hy'ŏn-kuk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Hy'ŏn-kuk is attached conducted political training with SWYL chairman Comrade Yi Pong-ch'un prior to firing training [NC 24 Jul 80 p 3]
KPA Yun Ch'ŏl-hun Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yun Ch'ŏl-hun is attached is helping neighboring farms, with squad leader Kim Y'ŏng-t'ok; the triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kang Hy'ŏn-t'ok is attached also helped with rice transplanting; soldiers aided the cooperative farm where Comrade Yun Chu-o works [NS 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Kim Su-ung Unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Su-ung is attached is undergoing training under political guidance officer Comrade Kim Ch'ol-min [MC 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Ch'ae Su-yong Unit

the KPA flag unit to which Comrade Ch'ae Su-yong is attached is teaching soldiers in this tank outfit about the Korean War, under Political Vice Commander Tokgo Sun-tök [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Sin Ch'ang won Unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Sin Ch'ang-won is attached is teaching the great leader's thoughts under SWYL chairman Comrade Hong Ch'ang kil [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Kim Kyu-ch'öl Unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Kyu-ch'öl is attached is helping neighboring cooperative farms; the units to which Comrades Chön Myöng-ho, Kim Ch'ang-yöl [ryöl], and Kim Myöng-ch'öl are attached show a model in this; the units to which Comrades Yi Su-ho, Yang Chöng-kwan, Chön Yong [Ryong]-un, Yi Chöng-min, and Hwang Yöng-ho are attached did good work in transplanting [NC 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KPA Chön Mun-uk Unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Chön Mun-uk is attached held a military meeting on 29 July on the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the PLA; the PRC ambassador and military attache were invited [NC 30 Jul 80 p 6]

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## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### BUMPER CROP CONDITIONS AT TANGBO FIELD DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Kim Ch'ang-son: "Bumper Crop Awaits in Tangbo Field: On a Visit to the Tangbo Youth Subteam Field at Sap'o District Cooperative Farm, Hamhung City"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "I firmly believe that every party member and worker in the rural economic sector will rise like one in the struggle to occupy the height of 9.5 million-ton grain production and achieve a brilliant success this year."

Under the benevolent ray of love of the great leader and the party we are witnessing a bumper crop condition endlessly extending throughout the country.

The bright morning sun was about to lift heavy fog by spreading its brilliant ray when we arrived at Tangbo village. And when the low lying fog was slowly cleared away we saw the rich yielding fields of Tangbo before us.

Green seas of rice plants were endlessly dancing in this far extending field.

"Ever since this Tangbo village came into existence, this is the first time that we ever witnessed such excellent rice crop conditions." An old man who said he had aged in this Tangbo village through farming walked upon the dike of an irrigation ditch that runs in front of the village and was very excited in his praise of the rice crop.

The Tangbo work team became nationally famous last year by harvesting an excellent rice crop. The youth team of this area even achieved an unprecedented result in rice production as a working team, so that it was honored with a letter of appreciation and gift from the great leader. But then it is said this year's rice crop is incomparably better than that of last year's. So how should we assess this?

We walked into the fields with the youth team leader Comrade Chong Su-il as our guide.

By an estimate, the Tolbaehom plot we walked into seemed to far exceed 3 or 4 chongbo in size. Nevertheless, this large plot looked as if it were a single piece of land.

However, it was not quite so. Only when we reached a levee after weaving through rice plants did we discover that we could not see the levees because they were covered completely by the rice plants. "Why don't you pick up just any rice plant and count the number of spikes?" As were told by the subteam leader, we picked one rice plant and counted the number of spikes. There were more than 25. We walked into the middle of the field and counted spikes of another plant, and it had more than 32.

"The number of spikes per square pyong this year average 300 more than last year."

Stretching ourselves, we looked all around at the waving millions upon millions of grain stalks and pictured the grain mounds which will be taller than last year's. With deep emotion, the youth team leader proceeded to tell us of the days of loyal struggles to make such bumper crops possible.

How his stories of devotion and dedication by his 25 team members in cultivating soils and plants warmed our hearts!

Deeply moved, we again viewed this Tangbo field where the youth team members sweated and toiled to cultivate the soil to make the bumper crop possible so as to repay the fatherly leader's care and meet the party expectation. Four or five people were seen in the field measuring four corners of a plot counting or calculating something.

After exchanging greetings, we learned that they were the crop inspectors from the farm management committee. Declaring to us that as a farm the Tangbo youth team is again the foremost in the rice crop this year, the inspectors raised their thumbs. "Look at the color of those rice plants! Can you see any difference in color even in smallest section of the field?"

One inspector said this, brimming over with pride, and further explained that one characteristic of this year's rice crop condition was that it was growing and receiving nutrition evenly.

We viewed the field carefully again. Everywhere we looked the rice plants that completely covered the grounds were uniformly colored.

Perhaps, judging that we understood what he had meant, he further explained that neither dark nor light color of the rice plant is a welcome sign in judging the rice crop condition and proudly added, "To attain such a crop condition the youth team members had to work very hard on the field, study techniques and many times were drenched with early morning mist."

No one knows how hard and how often these youth team members have carried out technique studies and technique transfers from the time the rice plants were only seedlings, discussing and debating over one unordinary looking rice seedling in the field.

How can anyone say that Comrades Kim Sun-hui and So Hyon-suk were the only ones who, with a book about the rules of fertilization in one hand, braved scorching sun to apply the balanced fertilizer all day, and knowing full well that no

effect would show overnight, nevertheless came back to the field the following morning even before the dawn's early light, to look at the plants and stayed there all day until dark!

With this kind of devotion the youth team members cultivated each plant. So how can there be even a single abnormal plant?

Appreciating the youth team members' overwhelming loyalty in their hearts, we proceeded to a field behind the railroad station.

In the field behind the station, we met Comrade Pak Tae-chong, a youth team member.

Showing us a water thermometer he had just used in the paddy, he let us know that the water temperature and depth at #1 plot behind the railroad station were most adequate.

According to the youth team leader's introduction, Comrade Tae-chong was responsible for the water management at the youth team's field. He spends his days and nights in the field tirelessly crossing and leaping over levees, saying that when rice is budding the water management of the paddies is more important than at any other time.

At first, comrades Pak Tae-chong and Ch'oe Ch'ung-song were reluctant to accept the job when they were told that the water management of rice paddies was one of the difficult tasks in farming, but since their assignment, they have displayed a high sense of responsibility, introduced advanced water management techniques, and in the worst weather conditions, never let the water temperature or the water level at the rice paddies deviate from the standard level.

Such bumper crop conditions indeed were made possible because of these trustworthy youth team members.

As we left the village the familiar rustling of rice in breeze somehow evoked different emotions.

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## **N. KOREA/ECONOMY**

### **UNPRECEDENTED CORN CROP ACHIEVED IN SONGWON COUNTY**

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Kim Kyong-mu at the Ch'ap'yong Cooperative Farm, Songwon County]

[Text] The agricultural workers of the Ch'ap'yong Cooperative Farm in Songwon County, who had firmly pledged to present to the party's historical 6th congress with an autumn full of bumper crops, have achieved an unprecedented corn bumper crop this year.

According to the ri party functionaries, this year's corn crop conditions is unprecedentedly rich in yield.

This year's bumper crop condition is entirely due to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party and it is the brilliant fruits of farming executed through scientific technology by the party members and the farm workers as demanded by the chuche farming methods.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows:

"The basic method of increasing agricultural production is to conduct farming scientifically as demanded by the chuche farming methods. In rural economic sectors, all farming should be done qualitatively at proper times and the fertilization should be executed in accordance with the principles of scientific technology."

From the time of preparing for this year's farming, the ri party functionaries vigorously led the farm workers so as to make them the standard bearer of the rank and file, the trumpeter of the struggle and by loudly sounding the revolutionary drums carried out the farmings qualitatively and timely as demanded by the chuche farming methods.

By following and learning the examples set by the unsung heroes, the party functionaries and farm workers of this cooperative farm have struggled to accomplish without fail each phase of farm work, such as increasing of productivity of dry fields and paddies, weeding and fertilization, through scientific technology so as to comply with the demand of the chuche farming methods.

The ri party committee joined the farm workers and inspired them to start the weeding of distant fields first. They led the struggle in front, weeded the corn fields as if they were flower gardens and thereby made the cooperative farm workers follow after them.

Having brought forth the unprecedented corn bumper crop at every ridge and furrow of field, the party members and the cooperative farm workers are now busying themselves in preparing to harvest the rich yielding grains in time.

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## N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### BRIEFS

MEDICAL SCIENCE SEMINAR--Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA)--A national seminar on medical science was held in Pyongyang from December 8 to 10. It was attended by medical scientists and workers of therapeutic and prophylactic organs. At the seminar president of the Korean Academy of Medical Science Paek Chun-hyop made a report on the tasks of the medical scientists to carry out the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The seminar was held, divided into a general debate and sub-committee debate and more than 200 scientific papers were made public. Introduced at the seminar were research successes achieved in hygienics, microbiology, basic medicine, clinics and pharmacology and experiences gained in clinical treatment. [Text] [SK110441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK041039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages to him congratulating him on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and greeting the sixth congress of the party and its 35th founding anniversary.

He sent reply messages to the following party and state leaders:

Hua Guofeng, chairman of the C.C., the Communist Party of China;

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party;

Lazar Mojsov, president of the presidency of the C.C., the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany;

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the C.C., the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the C.C., the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party;

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the C.C., the Polish United Workers Party;

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the C.C., the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the C.C., the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba;

Le Duan, general secretary of C.C., the Communist Party of Vietnam;

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the C.C., the Lao People's Revolutionary Party;

Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Party of State of Guinea and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic;

Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania;

Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front of Algeria;

Indira Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress;

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the national leadership of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party;

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution;

Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the C.C., the party of the People's Revolution of Benin;

Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;

Samora Maelis Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front;

Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola;

Ziaur Rahman, chairman of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh and president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Mohammad Anwar al-Sadat, chairman of the Egyptian National Democratic Party and president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali;

Nzabiyunze Bagaza, chairman of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and president of the Republic of Burundi;

Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda;



F. Albert Rene, chairman of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles;

Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the C.C., the Congolese Party of Labour;

Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic;

Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

'Ali Nasir Mohamed, secretary general of the C.C., the Yemen Socialist Party;

Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union;

Ahmadou Ahidjo, national president of the Cameroon National Union and president of the United Republic of Cameroon;

El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic;

Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;

Mohammad 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic;

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of the State of Kampuchea;

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas, and Arturo Cruz, members of the council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Maurice Bishop, leader of the new Jewel-Movement of Grenada and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada;

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the C.C., the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Organisational Committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia;

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Hussein the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Botswana Democratic Party;

Hilla Limann, leader of the People's National Party of Ghana and president of the Republic of Ghana;

Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast;

and D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN GREETINGS TO KIM CHONG-IL CITED

SKD40830 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] According to a report from Pyongyang Radio, a Guyanese research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea and members of a Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea sent a congratulatory message to dear comrade leader [Chinaehanun Chidoja Tongji] Kim Chong-il on his election as a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and as secretary of the KWP Central Committee at the historic Sixth KWP Congress. The message reads as follows:

Pyongyang:

Dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il,

We, the members of the research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea in Guyana and the Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea, extend warmest congratulations and pay highest tribute to dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il upon his election to a higher position in the KWP, assuming a very responsible and sacred mission to achieve the final victory of the immortal chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is an expression of the unlimited trust and loyalty of the Korean people and the party members to you that you have been elected to these high positions in the party.

This is an honor that should be attributed to the dear comrade leader, who, through his brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership, has made great ideological, theoretical and practical contributions to the historic cause for the victory of the immortal chuche idea.

We are convinced that Korea's future is bright and the wholesale victory of the chuche idea is firmly guaranteed since you have been chosen [chudae doemurounso] as the successor of the chuche cause.

We wish dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il a long life and good health, the reunification of Korea, the victory of Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea and, at the same time, hope he achieves great accomplishments in his noble works.

[Signed] Members of the Guyanese research center for the study of Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea and the Guyanese women's team studying Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea.

28 October 1980.  
Georgetown

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**FINLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY**--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of greetings to Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, on the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Finland. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency and the Finnish people on the 63rd anniversary of independence of Finland. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater successes in the work for the country's prosperity. [Text] [SK051546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Dec 80]

**HUNGARIAN PRESS DAY**--Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)--A cocktail party and a film show were arranged at the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang on December 4 to mark Hungarian Press Day. Invited there were personages concerned, newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Officials of the Hungarian Embassy were also present. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. The attendants saw a Hungarian documentary film. [Text] [SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 5 Dec 80]

**ROMANIAN MINE DISASTER**--Pyongyang, 6 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, for the heavy casualties caused by a recent accident at the Livezeni coal mine of Romania. The message reads: I heard the unhappy news that an unexpected accident which occurred recently at the Livezeni coal mine of Romania caused heavy casualties. In this connection I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the bereaved families of the deceased and the wounded and express the belief that you will clear away the consequences of the accident at an early date. [Text] [SK060620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 5 Dec 80]

SOVIET EDITOR VISITS--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on December 8 met and had a friendly talk with I. G. Nagayev, deputy editor of the Soviet magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA (CHILDREN'S LITERATURE). [Text] [SK090451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Dec 80] Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--I. G. Nagayev, deputy editor of the Soviet magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA (CHILDREN'S LITERATURE), left Pyongyang on December 9 by air. [Text] [SK100436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 10 Dec 80]

MESSAGE FROM ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the fifth anniversary of the independence of Angola. The reply message dated December 1 reads: Respected Comrade, I, in the name of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and in my own, extend heartfelt thanks to your excellency, your party, government and people for your message of greetings on the fifth anniversary of our independence. I take this opportunity to express the belief that the bonds of cooperation, friendship and solidarity existing between our two peoples, two parties and two governments will become closer in the common struggle against imperialism for progress and peace. Please accept my assurances of fraternal and high consideration. [Text] [SK070835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 7 Dec 80]

CANADIAN COMPATRIOT VISITS--Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)--Kwon Chun-sun, a compatriot residing in Canada, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned met her at the airport with warm compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [SK060602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 5 Dec 80]

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang December 10 (KCNA)--Wolfgang Wolte, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on December 9 by air. [Text] [SK100441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 10 Dec 80]

'KCNA' DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Yang Yong-man returned home by plane on December 8 after visiting the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK090442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 8 Dec 80]

SWISS ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on December 8 met and had a talk with Werner Sigg, ambassador of the Swiss Confederation and the Duchy of Liechtenstein, who paid a courtesy call on him. On hand was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong. [Text] [SK090459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Dec 80]



BANGLADESH SELF-RELIANCE GROUP--Pyongyang December [no date] (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on December 8 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by chairman of its Central Committee Shamsul Alam. [Text] [SK090447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Dec 80]

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang December 11 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 10 met and had a talk with Wolfgang Wolte, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK110428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 11 Dec 80]

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## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL FUNCTIONARIES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended the national conference of regional industrial functionaries, held in Pyongyang 28-30 June:

Kim Il	comrade
Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"

Hong Si-hak	comrade
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Chŏng Tong-ch'ŏl	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 80 p 1]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--The following greeted the 30 June arrival of a delegation of the Congo Labor Party, and attended a banquet for them that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kang Sŏk-aung	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kvŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul 80 p 4]

CHINESE MEET KIM--The following were present on 1 July when Kim Il-song met the PRC radio and television broadcast delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Si-hak	chairman, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Jul 80 p 1]

SPECIAL WORK PERIOD SUPPORTED--Regional meetings were held on 4 and 5 July in regional areas in support of the "100 days combat," with the following participating:

P'YONGSONG:

Yi Chae-yun	regional functionary
Kang Hyŏn-su	"
Song Kwan-cho	"

HAERJU:

Paek Pŏm-su	regional functionary
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Kang Chung-han	"

SINUIJU:

Kim Pŏng-yul [ryul]	regional functionary
Ch'oe Man-kuk	"
Ch'oe Kwang-ik	"

KANGGYE:

Yi Tong-ch'un	regional functionary
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Han Yŏng-pong regional functionary

Pak Sŭng-il "

WONSAN:

Kim Ki-sŏn regional functionary

Tokgo Mun-hong "

Chŏng Myŏng-kap "

KAESONG:

Chang In-sŏk regional functionary

Kim Yŏng-chŏn "

T'ak Yong-pin "

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jul 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPART--The following bid farewell to the 74th fatherland visitation delegation, which left Pyongyang by train on the 4th:

Kim Chu-yŏng functionary of the sector concerned

Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan "

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Jul 80 p 5]

CONGOLESE MEET KIM--On 6 July, the Congo Labor Party delegation met Kim Il-song, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam member, KWP politburo, secretary, KWP central committee

Kil Chae'kyŏng functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 1]

WORK PERIOD SUPPORT--Meetings in support of the "100 days combat" were held around the country on 5 and 6 July, with the following participating:

HAMHUNG:

Yi Kil-song regional functionary

Yŏm T'ae-chun "

Kim Hyŏng-chŏng "

CH'ONGJIN:

Hyŏn Mu-kwang regional functionary

Yi Yong-ik "

Kim Hyŏng-sam "

**NAMP'O:**

Yi Kŭn-mo	regional functionary
Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn	"

**HYESAN:**

Yim Su-man	regional functionary
Kim Un-suk	"
Kim Si-pong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 3]

**BROADCASTERS BANQUETED--**The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 6th at the PRC embassy for the PRC radio and television broadcast delegation:

Kim Si-hak	chairman, Korean Central Broadcast Committee
Pak Chong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hyŏn-chong	"
Ŏm Chae-ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Jul 80 p 4]

**SOVIET TREATY COMMEMORATED--**The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 7th at the Soviet embassy on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul 80 p 4]

**MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING--**The following attended a meeting on 8 July at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 59th anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chae-suk	"
Ŏ Mun-han	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Jul 80 p 6]



IRAQI ANNIVERSARY DELEGATION--A national and party delegation, led by Yim Ch'un-ch'u, left Pyongyang on the 9th to attend 12 anniversary celebration for Iraq's 17 July Revolution, with the following to see them off:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Chae-pong	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jul 80 p 2]

PRC TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The PRC embassy held a banquet on the evening of the 10th on the 19th anniversary of the PRC-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Han Su-kil	"
Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	"
Yi Sang-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a dinner on the evening of 10 July on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Egypt's 23 July Revolution:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-kŭn	"
Kim Sang-chun	"
Chŏ Ki-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

YUGOSLAVIAN CULTURAL EXHIBITION--The following attended the Yugoslavian cultural exhibition on 10 July at the Korean Art Museum:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae'kyŏng	"
Kim Hyŏng-u	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jul 80 p 4]

**MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY BANQUET**--The Mongolian embassy held a banquet on the evening of 11 July in honor of the Mongolian revolutionary anniversary, with the following present:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
Pang T'ae-vul [ryul]	"
Sŏk Ŭng-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]

**BROADCASTERS DEPART FOR JAPAN**--The following saw off the Korean Central Broadcast Committee Delegation, led by chairman Kim Si-hak which left for Japan on 8 July:

Kim Sŏng-kŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	"
Kim Jong-hwa	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]

**CHONGNYON DELEGATION ARRIVE**--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived in Pyongyang on the 11th: Chongnyon cultural functionaries delegation, led by Hŏ Hun, director of the Korean Art Study Center; Korean production cooperative technical functionaries delegation, led by cooperative director Pak Hŭi-tŏk; 77th fatherland visitation group, led by Han Hŭng-sŏp; 78th fatherland visitation group, led by Yi Ki-pong, vice director of the Tokyo Education Society. The following welcomed them:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ilak-myŏng	"
Ch'oe Hwa-ch'un	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Jul 80 p 4]



Yi Kŭn-mo                      functionary of the sector concerned

Chi Chae-yong [ryong]           "

Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]       "

Ch'oe Chi-sŏn                   "

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jul 80 p

PANAMANIAN DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a dinner on the evening of 15 July at the People's Cultural Palace for the visiting Panama-Korea Friendship Committee delegation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp                   chairman, Korean committee for foreign cultural liaison

Han Ik-su                      functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 80 p 4]

IRAQI MONDAY EXHIBITION--The following attended the opening of the Iraqi photo and handicraft exhibition at the People's Cultural Palace on the 15th, in honor of the 12th national holiday of Iraq:

Kim Kwan-sŏp                   functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Sang-anun                   "

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul 80 p 6]

IRAQI ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--A banquet was held on the evening of the 16th at the Iraqi embassy in honor of the 17 July Revolution's 12th anniversary, with the following present:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk           vice chairman

Kim Man-kŭm                   comrade

Kim Kwan-sŏp                   functionary of the sector concerned

Yang Yang-p'il                   "

Chŏng Jong-nam                   "

Pak Chung-kuk                   "

Kim Chŏng-hu                   "

Kim Chae-khong                   "

Kim Yang [Yang]-t'aek           "

Kim Chae-jong                   "

Pak Ch'ae-yul [ryul]           "

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Jul 80 p 2]

CONGRESSMAN MEETS KIM--The following were present on 18 July when Kim Il-song met U.S. Representative Solarz:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Pak Yŏng-si	chairman, Korean committee for foreign cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Jul 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--The following Chongnyon delegations left Pyongyang by train on the 20th: the Chongnyon educational functionaries delegation, led by Chŏng Ku-il, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan central education committee; 2nd Chongnyon cultural and art functionaries delegation, led by Pak Chŏng-sang, person responsible on the Chongnyon central creative collective; Chongnyon model functionaries delegation, led by Kim Kyŏng-nak [rak], vice chairman of the Chongnyon Miyagi headquarters; Chongnyon Korean youth model functionaries delegation, led by Chŏng Pok-yŏn, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan youth league standing committee; Korean residents of Japan production sales cooperative technical functionaries delegation, led by Pak Hŭi-tŏk, vice director of the cooperative; 75th homeland visitation group, led by Kim Sang-pu, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Yamagata headquarters; and the 76th homeland visitation group, led by Ha Sang-ch'ŏl, chairman of the Chongnyon Kyoto headquarters. The following saw them off:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Yi Sang-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jul 80 p 5]

POLISH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--A banquet was held at the Polish embassy on the evening of 22 July on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the revival of Poland, with the following present:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Pang Ch'ŏl kap	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yun Ki-chŏng	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'ae	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]



DELEGATION TO INDIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yop, which left for India on the 22nd:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 22 July arrival of a group of parliamentarians from France in the study group for expanding economic, cultural, and friendly relations with the DPRK:

Yang Hyang-sŏp	member, SPA; director, Social Science Institute
Kim T'ae-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean society for foreign cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jul 80 p 4]

HAMHUNG CITY MEETING--An enthusiasm meeting was held on the 22nd in Hamhung Square for inculcating the great leader's on the spot guidance given in the city, with the following participating:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Yi Kil-song	regional functionary
Yŏm [Ryŏm] T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"
Chang Sŏng-sŏng	"
Kim Pyŏng-ch'il	"
Yi Sŏng-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jul 80 p 1]

PREMIER MEETS WHO--Premier Yi Chong-ok met visiting members of the World Health Organization on 24 July, with the following also present:

Pak Myŏng-pin	minister of health
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jul 80 p 2]

CUBAN UPRISING REMEMBERED--The following attended a commemorative meeting at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the 24th on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Cuban people's armed uprising:

Chŏng Sŏng-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŏng-hak	"

Kim Ch'ung il                      functionary of the sector concerned

(NODONG SINMUN 25 Jul 80 p 5)

Kim Yŏng-nam                      comrade

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 1]

SS Ch '81 comrade

Cho Yŏng-kuk                      functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 3]

Kŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
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[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jul 80 p 5]

Kim Yong-nam comrade

[NODONG SIMMUN 28 Jul 80 p 11]

Hồ Chông-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
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**DATE FILMED**

6 Jan 1981

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